

We the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the Constitution for the United States of America.

The Constitution is the plan for the United States government. It is also the supreme, or highest, law of the United States. **The Constitution divides the national government into three parts, or branches:**

The Legislative branch makes laws for the country. This branch is called Congress. Congress has two parts, the **Senate** and the **House of Representatives**.

The Executive branch can suggest laws. It also carries out the laws made by Congress. The head of this branch is the **President**.

The Judicial branch decides the meaning of laws and whether laws have been followed. Many courts across the country make up the judicial branch. The highest court is the **Supreme Court**.

The authors of the Constitution knew that the nation would grow and change. They included a way to add amendments to the Constitution. **An amendment is a change to the Constitution**. Many Americans demanded that a Bill of Rights be added to the Constitution to be sure that the stronger federal government would recognize the rights of individuals. **In 1791, the first 10 amendments known as the Bill of Rights were ratified.**

Amendments to	the Constitution
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Our government makes rules, but it also has to follow them. Its rulebook is called the U.S. Constitution, which has guidelines for how the government is organized and what it is allowed to do. We can change the Constitution if we want to, but it's not easy! A change is called an amendment, and the first ten of these are referred to as the Bill of Rights. These amendments were added to protect people's rights.

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1st AMENDMENT 1791 FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION The government cannot support one religion over another. People have the freedom to express their opinions and the press can publish them. People are allowed to meet and protest.	9th AMENDMENT 1791 PEOPLE'S RIGHTS People have other rights besides those stated in the Constitution.
2nd AMENDMENT 1791 OWN ORDINARY WEAPONS You have a right as a citizen to keep and bear ordinary weapons.	10th AMENDMENT 1791 STATES' RIGHTS Any powers the Constitution does not give to the federal government belong to the states or the people.
3rd AMENDMENT 1791 NOT HOUSE SOLDIERS The government cannot force you to let soldiers into your home or onto your property. It's up to you to decide who to let inside your house.	13th AMENDMENT 1865 NO SLAVERY Slavery cannot exist and people can't own or buy or sell other people. This is one of the only constitutional rights that protects against people who are not the government.
4th AMENDMENT 1791 NO UNREASONABLE SEARCHES If someone from the government wants to go through your stuff, they need to have a reason. The police can't enter and search your property without a good reason or your permission.	14th AMENDMENT 1868 EQUALITY UNDER THE LAW Everyone — no matter what you look like, how much money you have, or how popular you are — should be treated equally under the law.
5th AMENDMENT 1791 DOUBLE JEOPARDY Once you have been found guilty or innocent, you cannot be put on trial or punished for that same crime again.	15th AMENDMENT 1870 VOTE REGARDLESS OF RACE No matter your race or ethnicity, as a citizen you have the right to vote.
6th AMENDMENT 1791 SPEEDY TRIAL Once you are arrested for a crime, you have the right to a speedy trial, one that happens soon after your arrest, and doesn't last too long.	19th AMENDMENT 1920 VOTE REGARDLESS OF SEX Women and men have equal rights to an equal vote in all public elections.
7th AMENDMENT 1791 TRIAL BY JURY People who have a disagreement about something worth more than \$20 have the right to a trial by a jury.	24th AMENDMENT 1964 BAN ON POLL TAX Citizens have the right to vote without having to pay a tax at the polls.
8th AMENDMENT 1791 NO CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT If you are guilty of a crime, the judge is not allowed to sentence you to any cruel or unusual punishments. The punishment has to fit the crime.	26th AMENDMENT 1971 VOTE AT AGE OF 18 Once you turn 18, the Constitution guarantees you the right to vote.

1	9
2	10
3	13
4	14
5	15
6	19
7	24
8	26

Name: _____ Class: _____

During the game, keep track of the cases, whether they are valid and, if so, which amendment goes with the case.

CASE #1

Does the client have a case? _____ Amendment: _____

CASE #2

Does the client have a case? _____ Amendment: _____

CASE #3

Does the client have a case? _____ Amendment: _____

CASE #4

Does the client have a case? _____ Amendment: _____

CASE #5

Does the client have a case? _____ Amendment: _____

CASE #6

Does the client have a case? _____ Amendment: _____

CASE #7

Does the client have a case? _____ Amendment: _____